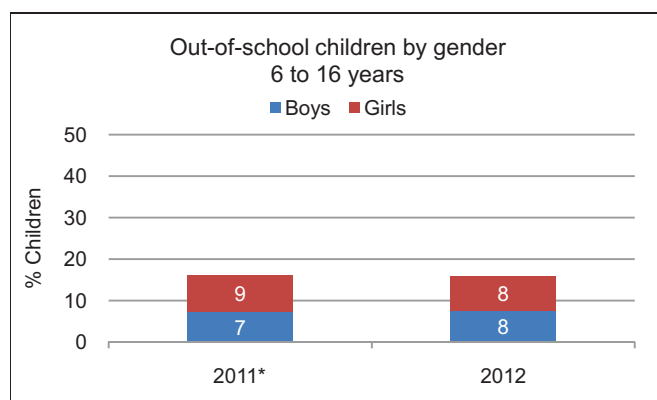
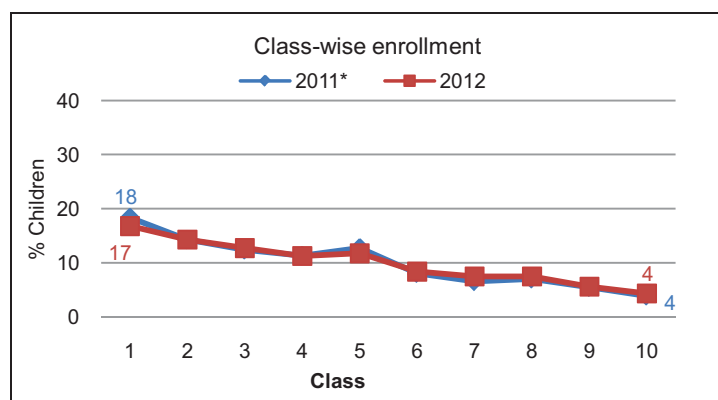
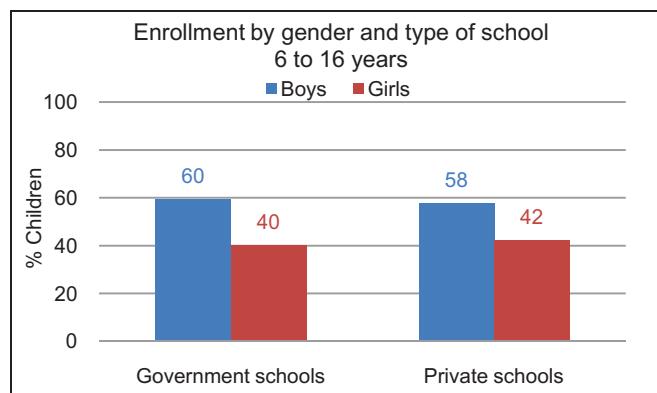


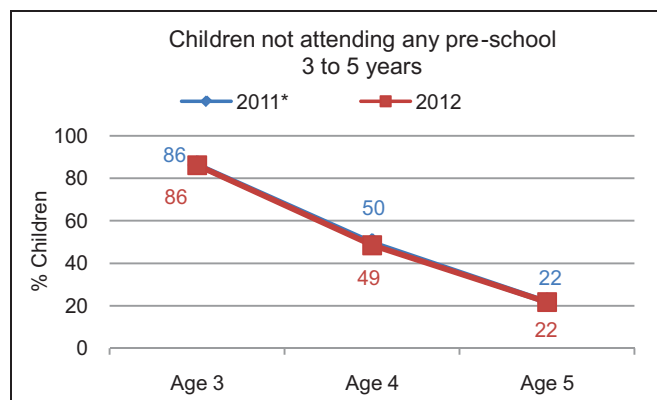
School enrollment and out-of-school children

% Children in different types of schools					% Out-of-school		Total
Age group	Govt.	Non-state providers			Never enrolled	Drop-out	
		Pvt.	Madrasah	Others			
6-10	57.4	29.6	1.4	1.1	8.2	2.2	100
11-13	59.5	22.5	1.3	0.9	7.3	8.5	100
14-16	51.5	17.4	1.1	0.4	11.1	18.5	100
6-16	56.7	25.2	1.3	0.9	8.6	7.3	100
Total	84.1				15.9		100
By type	67.4	30.0	1.5	1.1			



Early years schooling (Pre-schooling)

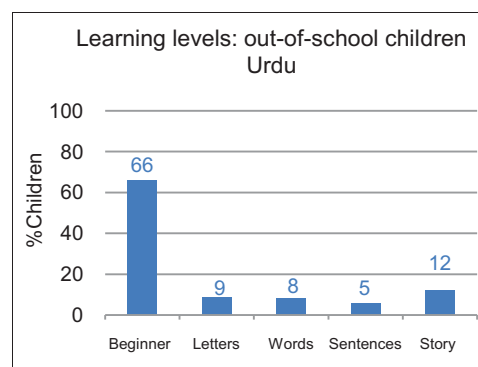
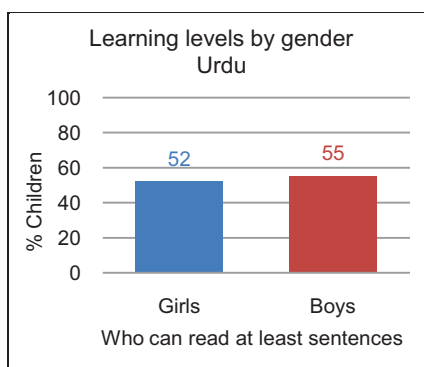
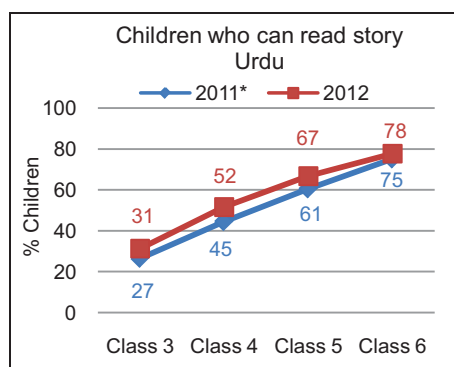
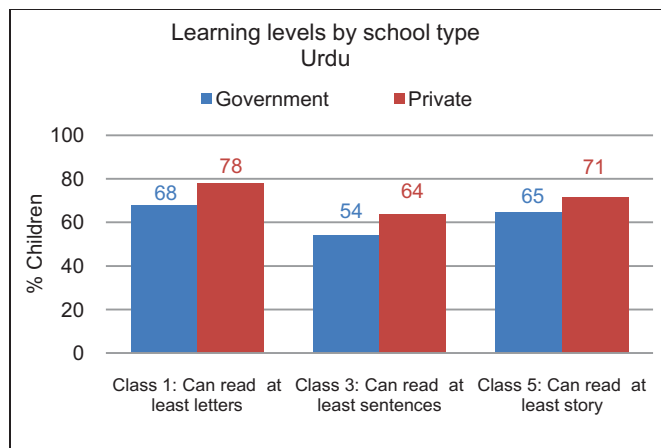
% Children who attend different types of pre-schools						Total
Age group	Govt.	Non-state providers			Out-of-school	
		Pvt.	Madrasah	Others		
3	7.2	6.2	0.3	0.2	86.1	100
4	28.6	21.1	0.9	0.9	48.5	100
5	45.9	30.4	1.1	0.8	21.8	100
3-5	29.1	20.3	0.8	0.6	49.2	100
Total	50.8				49.2	100
By type	57.3	39.9	1.6	1.2		



Learning levels (Urdu)

Class-wise % children who can read						
Class	Nothing	Letters	Words	Sentences	Story	Total
1	29.0	35.2	25.5	5.5	4.9	100
2	10.3	20.8	39.5	15.7	13.8	100
3	5.8	9.8	27.1	26.0	31.3	100
4	3.5	4.8	15.3	24.8	51.6	100
5	2.8	2.3	9.3	18.9	66.7	100
6	3.6	1.3	5.0	12.5	77.7	100
7	3.3	1.0	3.9	9.6	82.2	100
8	0.0	0.0	0.6	7.5	92.0	100
9	0.0	0.0	0.2	4.4	95.4	100
10	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.5	95.3	100

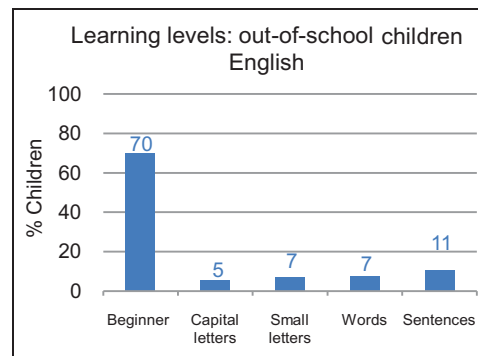
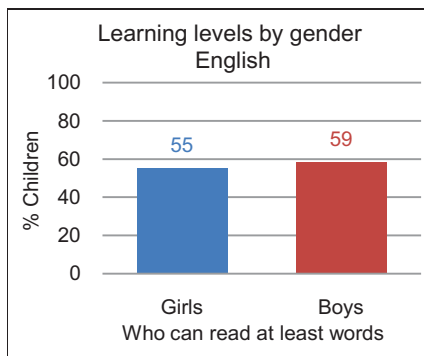
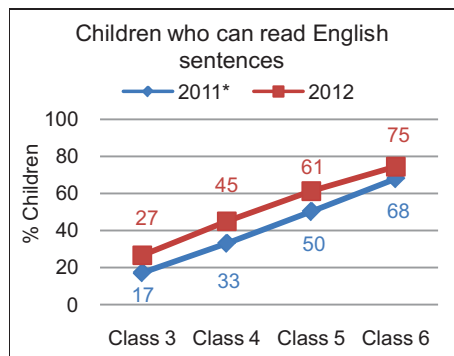
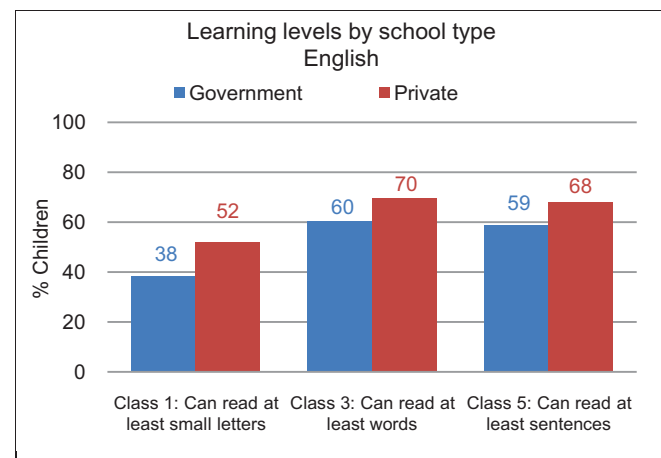
How to read: 10.4% (5.5+4.9) children of class 1 can read sentences



Learning levels (English)

Class-wise % children who can read						
Class	Nothing	Letters		Words	Sentences	Total
		Capital	Small			
1	32.1	25.1	26.1	12.1	4.7	100
2	12.7	14.1	33.5	27.7	12.1	100
3	7.7	7.1	22.0	36.4	26.7	100
4	4.2	4.1	12.7	34.1	45.0	100
5	3.3	2.3	7.3	25.9	61.3	100
6	3.7	1.2	4.4	16.3	74.5	100
7	3.6	0.9	3.0	11.6	80.8	100
8	0.0	0.0	0.7	8.1	91.2	100
9	0.0	0.0	0.5	4.8	94.7	100
10	0.1	0.0	0.2	4.4	95.3	100

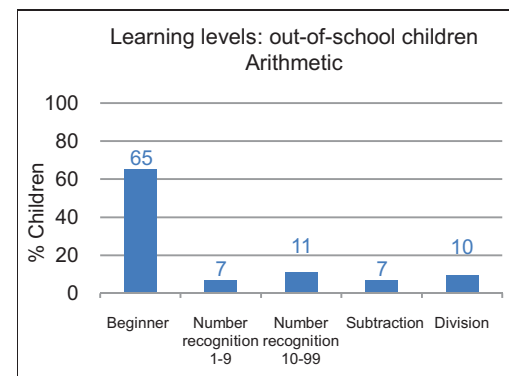
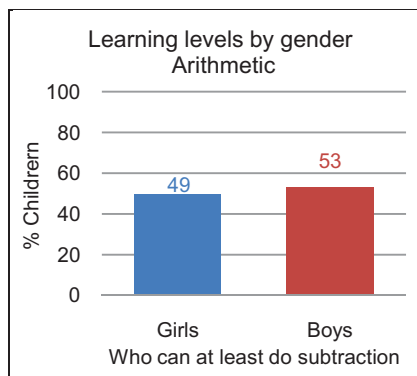
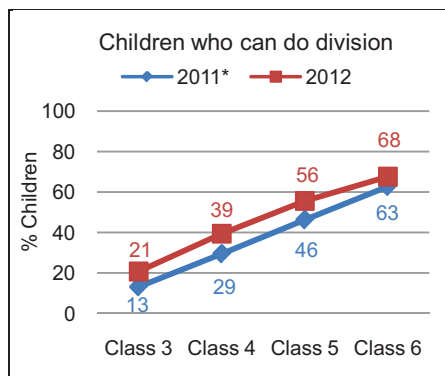
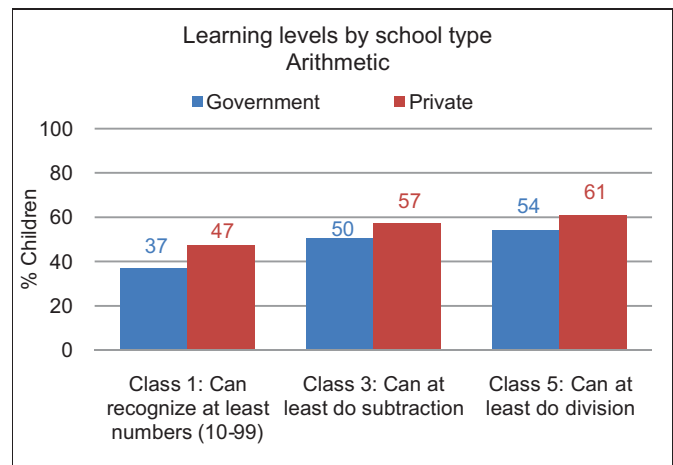
How to read: 16.8% (12.1+4.7) children of class 1 can read words



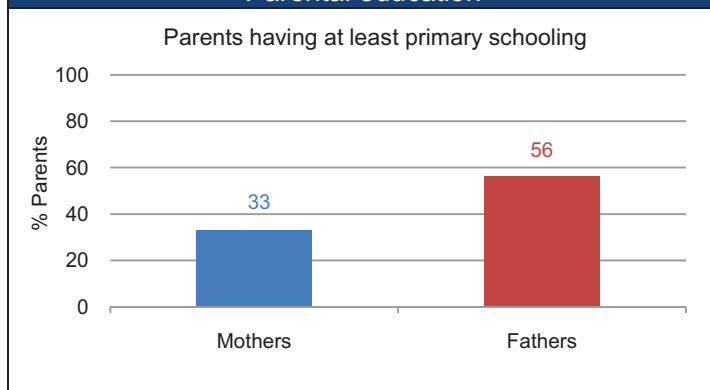
Learning levels (Arithmetic)

Class	Nothing	Number recognition		Subtraction (2 Digits)	Division (3 digits)	Total
		1-9	10-99			
1	28.8	30.8	31.6	4.8	4.0	100
2	10.5	16.0	48.9	16.0	8.5	100
3	6.1	7.2	34.4	31.5	20.7	100
4	3.5	3.8	20.6	32.8	39.4	100
5	2.8	2.1	11.3	28.1	55.6	100
6	3.4	1.4	7.6	19.9	67.7	100
7	3.3	0.8	5.5	14.4	76.0	100
8	0.0	0.0	1.7	11.9	86.4	100
9	0.0	0.0	1.3	7.4	91.3	100
10	0.0	0.0	0.9	6.9	92.3	100

How to read: 8.8% (4.8+4.0) children of class 1 can do subtraction



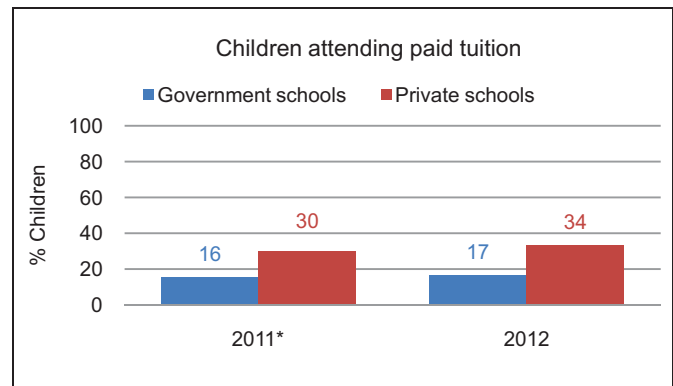
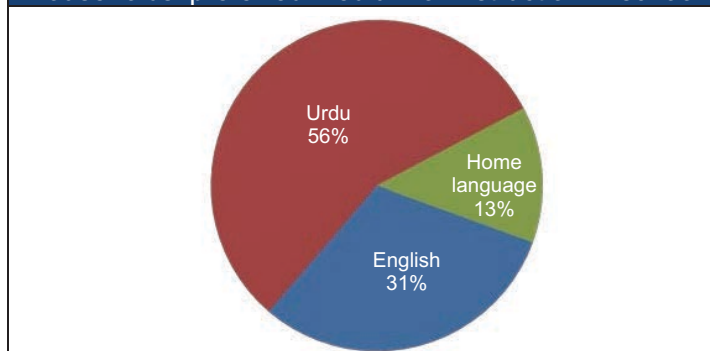
Parental education



Paid tuition

Type	Class-wise % children attending paid tuition									
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
Govt.	11.2	14.0	14.0	16.9	16.6	20.8	19.1	21.8	30.3	29.4
Pvt.	32.5	34.7	35.5	33.5	33.7	35.6	35.1	34.4	38.2	37.9

Households' preferred medium of instruction in school



Number of surveyed schools by type								
	Government schools				Private schools			
	Boys	Girls	Boys & girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Boys & girls	Total
Primary	218	102	146	466	7	8	128	143
Elementary	146	84	41	271	11	8	338	357
High	163	116	16	295	8	15	140	163
Others	26	6	2	34	2	0	25	27
Total	553	308	205	1066	28	31	631	690

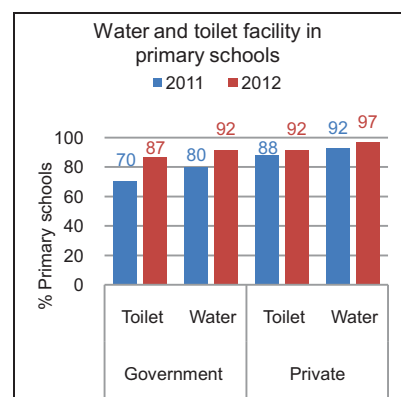
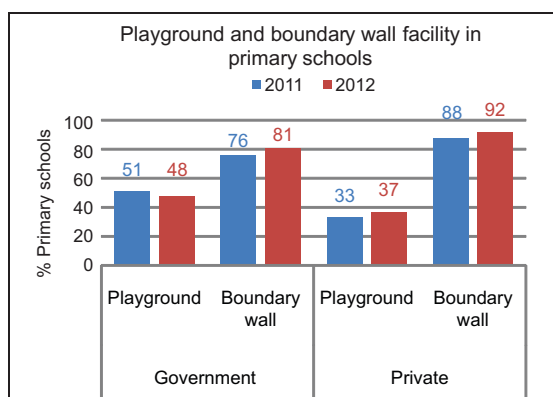
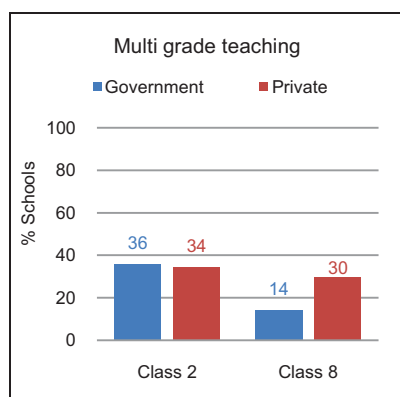
Attendance (%) on the day of visit										
	Government schools					Private schools				
	Primary	Elementary	High	Others	Overall	Primary	Elementary	High	Others	Overall
Children attendance	84.7	86.3	86.7	90.6	86.4	85.3	85.7	86.7	82.6	85.9
Teacher attendance	86.5	87.9	86.7	88.1	87.1	88.3	87.9	87.4	90.6	87.7

Teacher qualification - general (% of teachers)		
	Government schools	Private schools
Matriculation	15.7	14.1
FA	13.1	30.4
BA	30.1	38.3
MA or above	40.5	16.7
Others	0.7	0.6

Teacher qualification - professional (% of teachers)		
	Government schools	Private schools
PTC	25.2	11.9
CT	12.9	8.1
B-Ed	39.9	63.5
M-Ed or above	18.4	11.8
Others	3.5	4.8

School facilities (% schools)								
	Government schools				Private schools			
	Primary	Elementary	High	Others	Primary	Elementary	High	Others
Rooms used for classes (avg.)	2.8	6.6	11.1	11.6	4.3	7.4	10.9	5.7
Useable water	91.5	95.1	92.1	91.1	96.5	96.1	97.5	96.3
Useable toilet	86.8	92.6	94.2	88.2	91.5	95.5	97.5	100.0
Playground	48.2	66.5	75.0	78.7	36.7	43.5	50.9	59.2
Boundary wall	80.6	83.2	86.0	79.4	92.3	96.4	96.3	100.0
Library	14.7	60.7	81.2	90.9	24.3	35.0	46.5	25.9
Computer lab	0.0	4.5	69.3	82.3	16.9	22.0	38.6	18.5

					Grants				
2012*	# of schools reported receiving grants	322	201	213	23	5	29	13	3
	% of schools reported receiving grants	69.1	74.2	72.2	67.6	3.5	8.1	8.0	11.1
	Average amount of grant (Rs.)	16118	41711	55968	107235	104940	861438	1662692	100667
2011	# of schools reported receiving grants	408	251	238	25	6	26	14	2
	% of schools reported receiving grants	87.6	92.6	80.7	73.5	4.1	7.2	8.6	7.4
	Average amount of grant (Rs.)	41123	103122	185207	341404	102833	1017137	1679425	132500



*Grants received till October 31, 2012

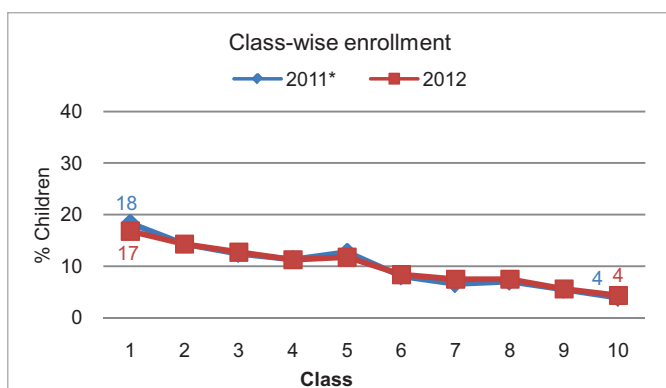
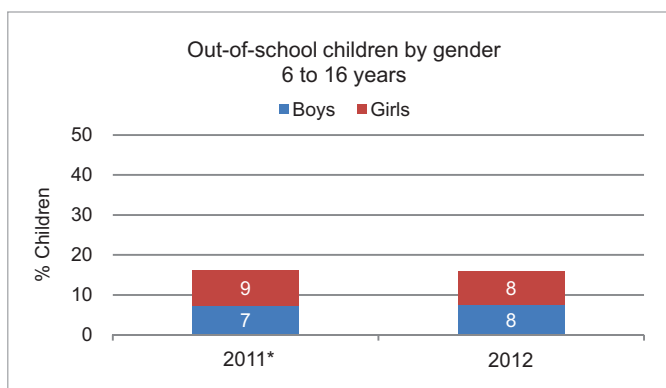
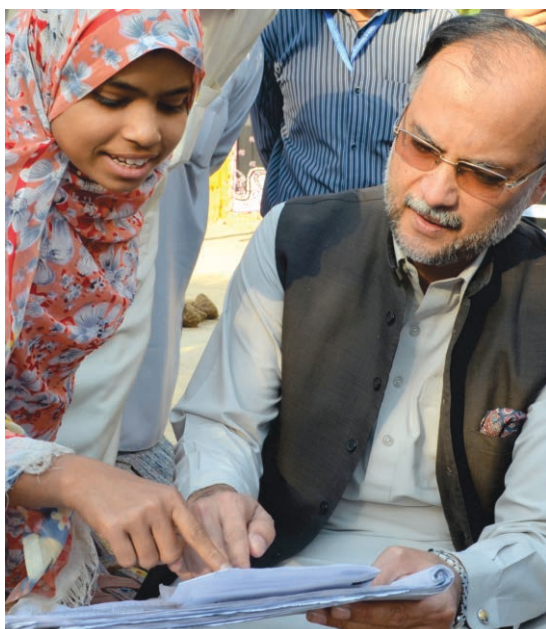
Sample Composition

- The ASER 2012 survey was conducted in all 36 districts of Punjab. This covered 21,478 households in 1,074 villages in the province.
- Detailed information was collected on 58,943 children (56% male, 44% female) aged 3-16 years. Out of these, children aged 5-16 were also tested for language and arithmetic competencies.
- School information on both public and private schools was collected. A total of 1,756 schools were surveyed, out of which 1,066 were government (44% primary, 25% elementary, 28% high, 3% others¹) and 690 were private schools (20% primary, 52% elementary, 24% high, 4% others).
- Fifty-two percent of the government schools were boys only, 29% were girls only, and 19% were co-education schools. Four percent of the private schools were boys only, 5% were girls only, and 91% were co-education schools.

A large number of children continue to be out of school: sixteen percent of all school-aged children in Punjab are out of school.

- Of all children aged 6-16 years, 84% are reported being enrolled in schools.
- Sixteen percent of all school-aged children have either dropped out of school (7%) or have never been enrolled in a school (9%). ASER 2011 showed the same percentage of children to be out-of-school in Punjab; this reflects persistent access issues for some children in rural Punjab.
- Equal percentage of girls and boys are out-of-school in 2012 as compared to more girls than boys being out-of-school in 2011.
- For every seventeen children in Class 1, there are only four children in Class 10.

% Children in different types of schools					% Out-of-school		Total
Age group	Govt.	Non-state providers			Never enrolled	Drop-out	
		Pvt.	Madrasah	Others			
6-10	57.4	29.6	1.4	1.1	8.2	2.2	100
11-13	59.5	22.5	1.3	0.9	7.3	8.5	100
14-16	51.5	17.4	1.1	0.4	11.1	18.5	100
6-16	56.7	25.2	1.3	0.9	8.6	7.3	100
Total	84.1				15.9		100
By type	67.4	30.0	1.5	1.1			100

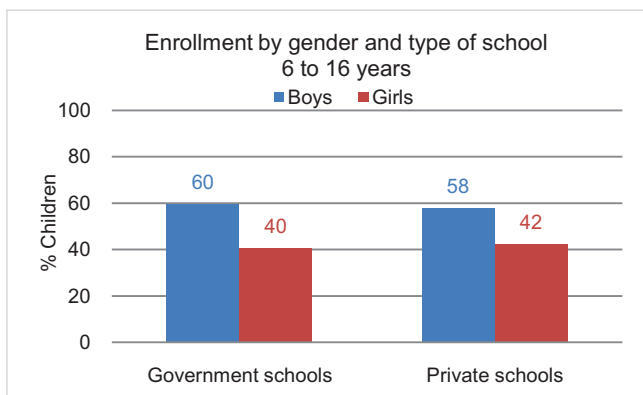


¹ Other type of schools include classes 6-8, 1-12, 3-8, 6-10, 4-12, 5-10.

* In 2011, 28 districts of Punjab were surveyed.

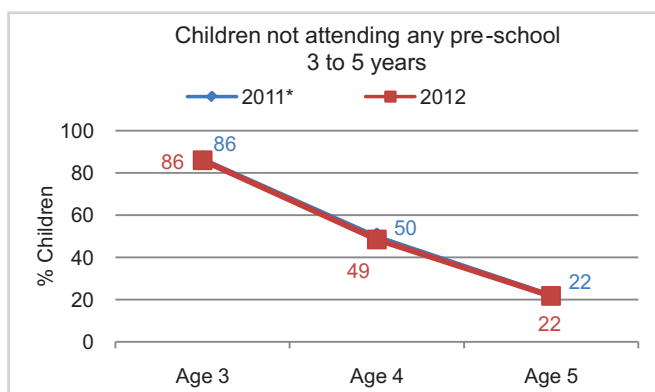
Private schools absorb a large share of school-aged children: thirty-three percent of all school-going children are enrolled in non-state schools in Punjab.

- Forty-two percent of the children enrolled in private schools are girls and 58% are boys.
- Approximately 2% of the total school-attending population attends madrasah schools and 1% children attend other non-formal institutes.



Approximately half of the pre-primary age children are not attending any form of schooling.

- A total of 12,682 children aged from three to five were reached during the ASER 2012 survey in Punjab.
- Consistent with last year's results, 49% of children aged 3-5 did not attend any form of pre-primary education.
- Of the children who do attend pre-primary education, 57% are enrolled in public institutions and 43% in private institutions.



% Children who attend different types of pre-schools						
Age group	Govt.	Non-state providers			Out-of-school	Total
		Pvt.	Madrasah	Others		
3	7.2	6.2	0.3	0.2	86.1	100
4	28.6	21.1	0.9	0.9	48.5	100
5	45.9	30.4	1.1	0.8	21.8	100
3-5	29.1	20.3	0.8	0.6	49.2	100
Total	50.8				49.2	100
By type	57.3	39.9	1.6	1.2		100



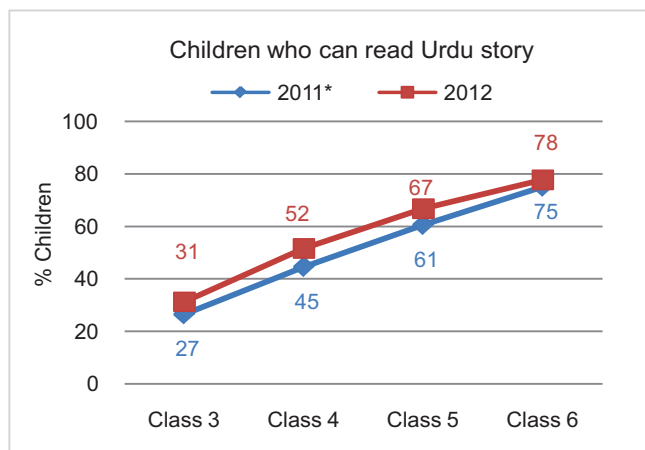
Learning levels of children are assessed through specific language and arithmetic tools. The same approach is used for all children between the ages of 5 to 16. The literacy assessments are designed to cover up to Class 2 level according to the national curriculum. The arithmetic tool covers up to Class 3 level.

Learning levels have improved since last year but still remain poor: thirty-three percent children from Class 5 still cannot read Class 2 Urdu story.

- Analysis of reading ability shows that 57% of Class 3 students were able to read sentence and nearly 43% could not.
- In ASER 2011, 61% of Class 5 students were reported as being able to read a story compared to 67% of Class 5 students who could in 2012.

Class-wise % children who can read						
Class	Nothing	Letters	Words	Sentences	Story	Total
1	29.0	35.2	25.5	5.5	4.9	100
2	10.3	20.8	39.5	15.7	13.8	100
3	5.8	9.8	27.1	26.0	31.3	100
4	3.5	4.8	15.3	24.8	51.6	100
5	2.8	2.3	9.3	18.9	66.7	100
6	3.6	1.3	5.0	12.5	77.7	100
7	3.3	1.0	3.9	9.6	82.2	100
8	0.0	0.0	0.6	7.5	92.0	100
9	0.0	0.0	0.2	4.4	95.4	100
10	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.5	95.3	100

How to read: 10.4% (5.5+4.9) children of Class 1 can read sentence

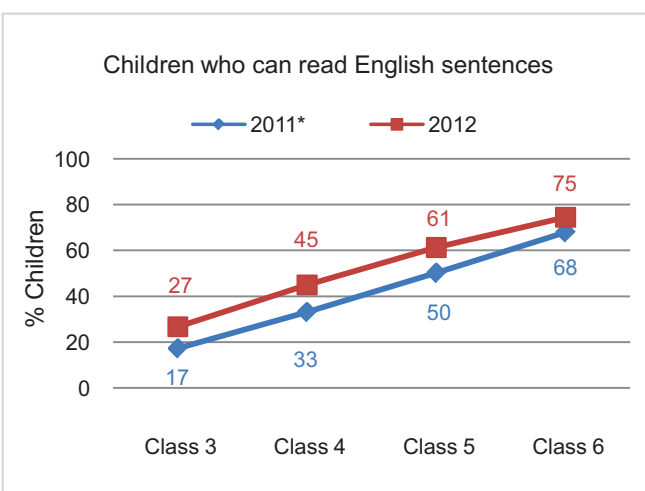


Improvements can be seen in English competencies over the past year: sixty-one percent of Class 5 children were able to read Class 2 level English sentences as compared to 50% last year.

- In ASER 2011, 50% of Class 5 students were reported as being able to read sentences compared to 61% of Class 5 students who can read sentences in 2012.
- Sixty-one percent of Class 5 children and 75% of Class 6 children were able to accomplish Class 2 English sentence tasks.

Class-wise % children who can read						
Class	Nothing	Letters	Words	Sentences	Total	
1	32.1	25.1	26.1	12.1	4.7	100
2	12.7	14.1	33.5	27.7	12.1	100
3	7.7	7.1	22.0	36.4	26.7	100
4	4.2	4.1	12.7	34.1	45.0	100
5	3.3	2.3	7.3	25.9	61.3	100
6	3.7	1.2	4.4	16.3	74.5	100
7	3.6	0.9	3.0	11.6	80.8	100
8	0.0	0.0	0.7	8.1	91.2	100
9	0.0	0.0	0.5	4.8	94.7	100
10	0.1	0.0	0.2	4.4	95.3	100

How to read: 16.8% (12.1+4.7) children of Class 1 can read words



² ITA has developed detailed documents on the tools development process. The tools are developed after analyzing national textbooks and in consultation with expert groups at the provincial and national level. They are then piloted intensively before use to ensure comparability, consistency and reliability across provinces and over time.

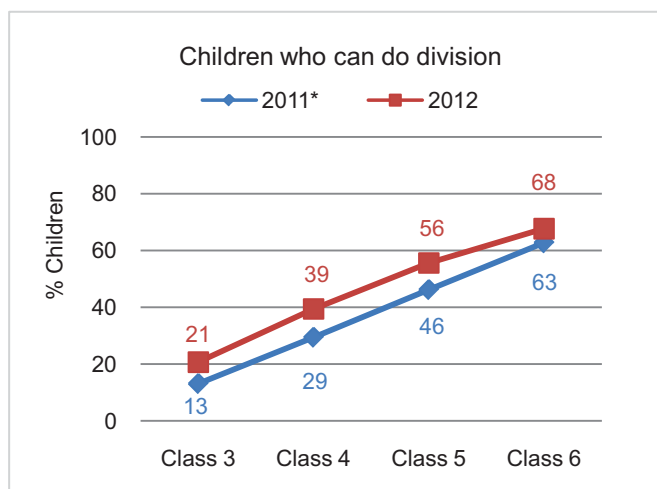
³ Thirteen rural districts of Punjab were surveyed in 2010 as compared to 28 rural districts in 2011.

A larger proportion of children in Class 5 can solve Class 3 level arithmetic problems in 2012 as compared to 2011.

- Fifty-six percent of Class 5 students were able to do 3-digit division sums compared to 46% of children in 2011.
- Twenty-four percent of Class 7 children could not do these same Class 3 problems.

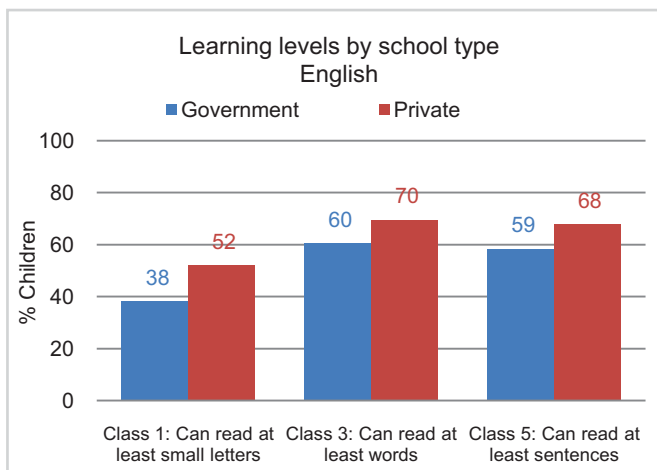
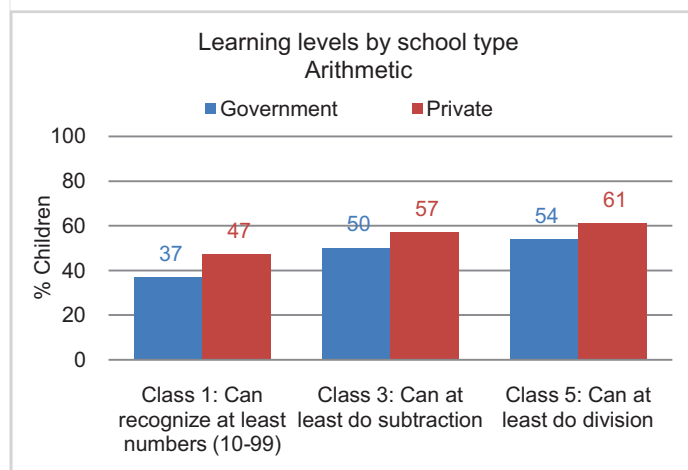
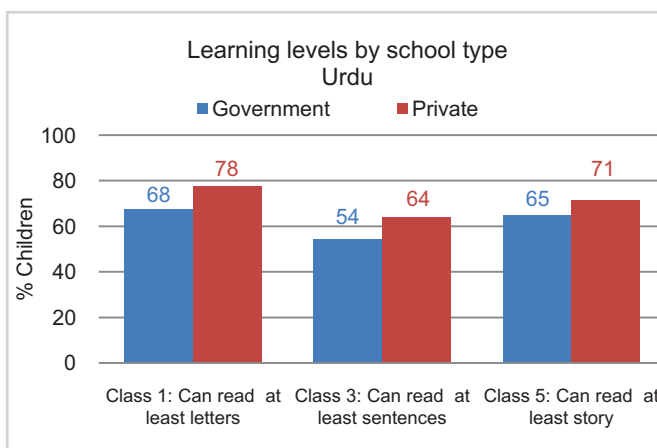
Class	Nothing	Class-wise % children who can do		Subtraction (2 Digits)	Division (3 digits)	Total
		Number recognition 1-9	10-99			
1	28.8	30.8	31.6	4.8	4.0	100
2	10.5	16.0	48.9	16.0	8.5	100
3	6.1	7.2	34.4	31.5	20.7	100
4	3.5	3.8	20.6	32.8	39.4	100
5	2.8	2.1	11.3	28.1	55.6	100
6	3.4	1.4	7.6	19.9	67.7	100
7	3.3	0.8	5.5	14.4	76.0	100
8	0.0	0.0	1.7	11.9	86.4	100
9	0.0	0.0	1.3	7.4	91.3	100
10	0.0	0.0	0.9	6.9	92.3	100

How to read: 8.8% (4.8+4.0) children of Class 1 can do subtraction



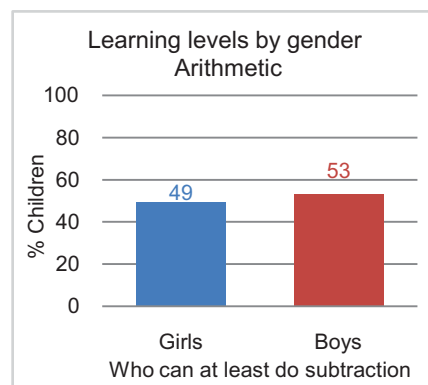
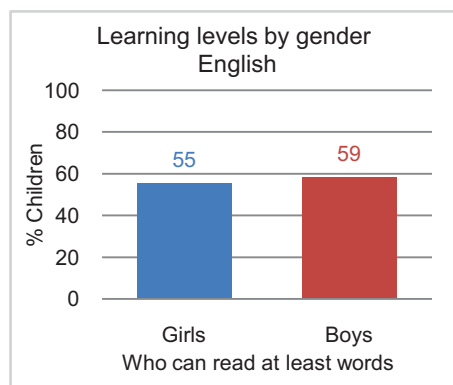
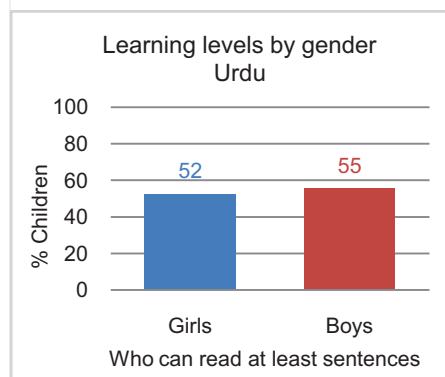
Students in private schools outperform students in government schools.

- Sixty-five percent of Class 5 students in government schools were able to read a story in Urdu (the highest level of competency tested) compared to 71% of Class 5 students in private schools.
- In English, 59% of Class 5 students in government schools were able to read sentences compared to 68% of Class 5 students in private schools.
- This pattern of better performance among private school students is also reflected in arithmetic. Sixty-one percent of Class 5 private school children were able to do division problems of Class 3 (the highest competency tested) as against 54% of Class 5 government school children.



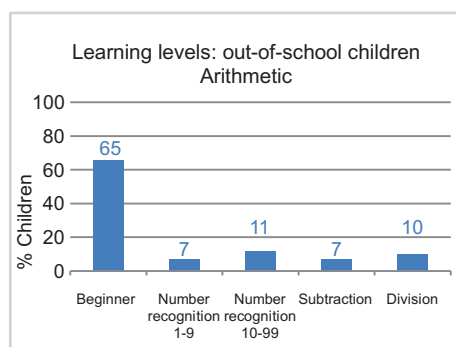
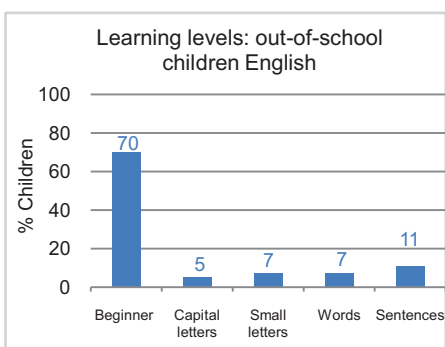
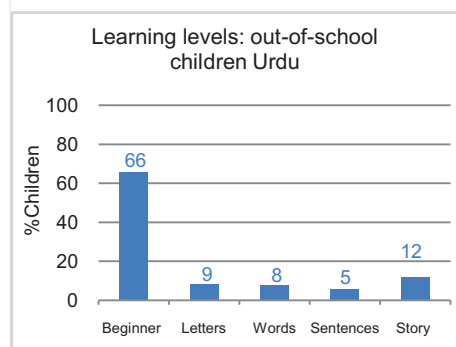
Gender gaps in learning outcomes: significant differences between boys and girls in literacy and numeracy skills.

- Fifty-five percent of boys and 52% of girls were able to read at least Urdu sentences.
- Fifty-nine percent of boys and 55% of girls were able to correctly read English language words and sentences.
- Similarly, 53% of boys and 49% of girls were able to do subtraction or division problems.



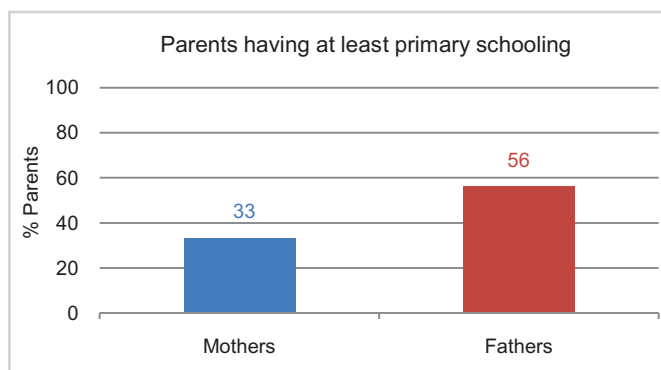
A modest proportion of 'out-of-school' children are at more than 'beginner' competency levels.

- Data on reading ability of out-of-school children shows that 12% of them could read a story in Urdu while 66% of these children were found to be at the beginner level.
- English reading and comprehension competencies were also found in out-of-school children. While 70% of children were at beginners' level, 18% were able to read words and sentences.
- In arithmetic almost 10% out-of-school children were able to do division sums while 65% were at the beginner level.



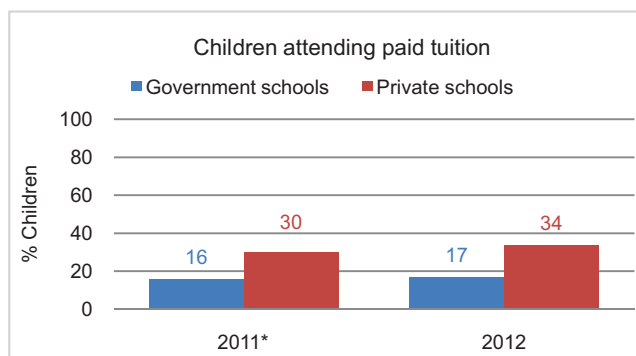
Only 33% of mothers in the sampled households had completed primary schooling.

- Out of the total mothers in the sampled households, 67% had not completed primary schooling.
- The data shows that 56% fathers in the sampled households had completed primary schooling.



Private tuition incidence and uptake is more prevalent among private than government school students.

- Around 34% of private school-going children take paid tuition while 17% of government school children do so.
- Children across all private school classes undertake private tuition. In Class 1, 33% of private school children take paid tuition and in Class 10 of private schools this percentage has risen to 38%.
- In government schools, the incidence of tuition-taking increases with class-level. Thirty percent of children in Class 10 take paid tuition as compared to 11% in Class 1.



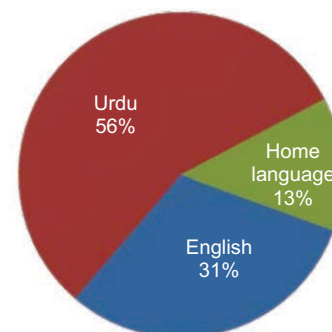
Class-wise % children attending paid tuition										
Type	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
Govt.	11.2	14.0	14.0	16.9	16.6	20.8	19.1	21.8	30.3	29.4
Pvt.	32.5	34.7	35.5	33.5	33.7	35.6	35.1	34.4	38.2	37.9

Nineteen different languages are used in the households in Punjab.

- ASER 2012 survey findings revealed that 19 different languages were used in the surveyed households of Punjab.
- Three languages used commonly were; Punjabi (65%), Siraiki (21%) and Urdu (9%).
- Five percent of the remaining households used other languages⁴.

The most preferred language for medium of instruction was Urdu.

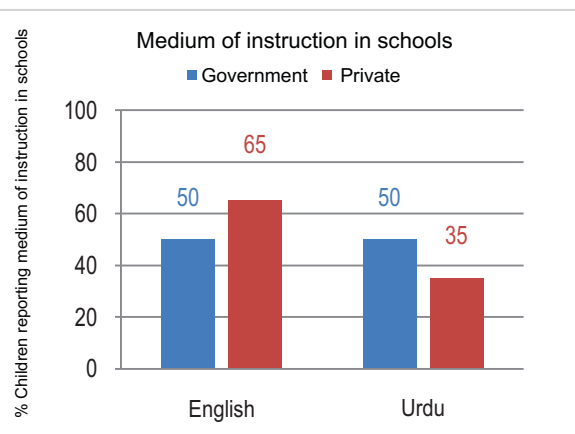
- Each household surveyed was asked their preferred medium of instruction for their children in schools.
- Fifty-six percent of all the households surveyed preferred Urdu as the medium of instruction in schools.
- Home language was preferred by 13% of the households and 31% preferred English.



⁴ Sindhi, Balochi, Potwari, Pashto, English, Pahari, Rachnavi, Rangri, Myuti, Mewati, Muhajiri, Hindko, Marathi, Marwari, Darkhan, Persian

The official medium of instruction of the schools attended by surveyed children was English or Urdu.

- Each child was also asked the medium of instruction in their respective schools.
- Fifty percent of the children in government schools reported English as their medium of instruction and 50% had Urdu.
- Sixty-five percent of the children in private schools reported having English as their medium of instruction and 35% had Urdu as their medium of instruction.
- The medium of instruction for each school visited was also asked during the survey.
- Of all the surveyed government schools in Punjab, 69% of them were English medium, 30% were Urdu medium, and 1% had other medium of instruction.
- Sixty-seven percent of the surveyed private schools had English as their medium of instruction, 30% were Urdu medium, 2% were other mediums, and less than one percent were Hafiz-e-Quran schools.



Fourteen percent of the children in government schools were absent.

Student attendance is recorded by taking a head count of all students present in schools on the day of visit.

- Overall student attendance in government schools stood at 86%.
- The overall attendance in private schools is 86% as per the headcount.

	Attendance (%) on the day of visit									
	Government schools					Private schools				
	Primary	Elementary	High	Others	Overall	Primary	Elementary	High	Others	Overall
Children attendance	84.7	86.3	86.7	90.6	86.4	85.3	85.7	86.7	82.6	85.9
Teacher attendance	86.5	87.9	86.7	88.1	87.1	88.3	87.9	87.4	90.6	87.7

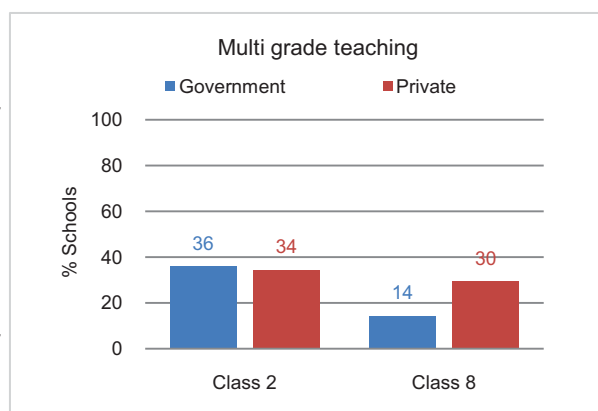
Twelve percent and 13% teachers in private and government schools respectively were absent.

Teacher attendance is recorded by referring to the appointed positions in each school and the total number of teachers actually present on the day of survey.

- Overall teacher attendance in government schools was 87% and 88% in private schools.

Thirty-six percent of government schools surveyed had Class 2 students sitting together with other classes.

- The surveyors were asked to observe if Class 2 and Class 8 were sitting together with any other classes. This is referred to as multi-grade teaching, where one teacher has to teach more than one grade within the allotted time.
- It was found that 36% of the surveyed government schools and 34% of the surveyed private schools had Class 2 sitting with other classes.
- Similarly, 14% of surveyed government schools and 30% of surveyed private schools had Class 8 sitting with other classes.



More qualified teachers in government schools.

- Forty-one percent of the teachers in government schools had post-graduate degrees, while private schools had only 17% teachers with master's degrees.
- Eighteen percent of the teachers had Masters in Education in government schools, while only 12% of the teachers in private schools had the same degree.

Teacher qualification - general (% of teachers)			Teacher qualification - professional (% of teachers)		
	Government schools	Private schools		Government schools	Private schools
Matriculation	15.7	14.1	PTC	25.2	11.9
FA	13.1	30.4	CT	12.9	8.1
BA	30.1	38.3	B-Ed	39.9	63.5
MA or above	40.5	16.7	M-Ed or above	18.4	11.8
Others	0.7	0.6	Others	3.5	4.8

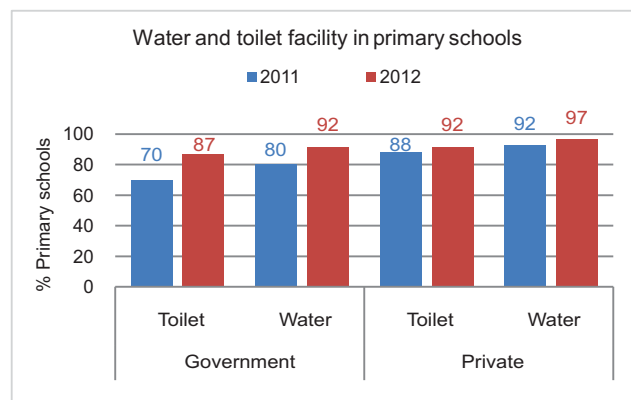
Larger proportions of government high schools had computer labs and library books in their premises as compared to private high schools.

- Eighty-one percent of the surveyed government high schools had library books available for students to use in the school premises, while only 47% of the private schools had the same facility.
- Sixty-nine percent of government high schools had computer labs as opposed to 39% private high schools.

School facilities (% schools)								
	Government schools				Private schools			
	Primary	Elementary	High	Others	Primary	Elementary	High	Others
Library	14.7	60.7	81.2	90.9	24.3	35.0	46.5	25.9
Computer lab	0.0	4.5	69.3	82.3	16.9	22.0	38.6	18.5

Eighty-seven percent of the surveyed government primary schools had toilets and 92% had drinking water.

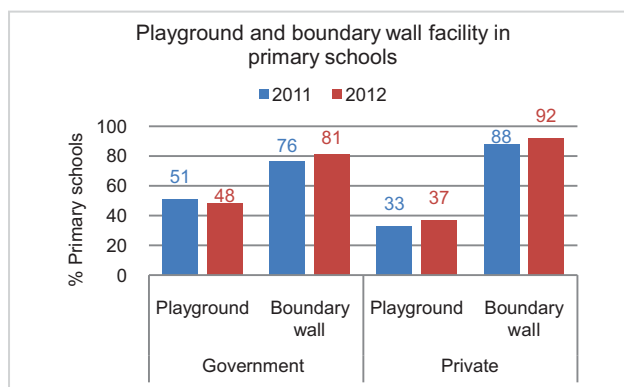
- Of the total government primary schools surveyed, only 8% did not have useable water facility and 13% did not have functional toilets.
- In ASER 2011, it was found that 80% of the government primary schools surveyed had useable water while 70% had a functional toilet.
- The percentage of private primary schools found with useable water facility was 97%, also 92% were found with a functional toilet in 2012.



School facilities (% schools)								
	Government schools				Private schools			
	Primary	Elementary	High	Others	Primary	Elementary	High	Others
Useable water	91.5	95.1	92.1	91.1	96.5	96.1	97.5	96.3
Useable toilet	86.8	92.6	94.2	88.2	91.5	95.5	97.5	100.0

Larger proportion of private primary schools had boundary walls as compared to government primary schools.

- Among the government primary schools surveyed 48% had a playground within the school premises compared to 37% of private primary schools that had a playground.
- Boundary walls were found in 81% of the surveyed government schools and 92% of the private primary schools.
- In ASER 2011, 76% of the surveyed government primary schools and 88% of the surveyed private schools were found with a boundary wall.



School facilities (% schools)								
	Government schools				Private schools			
	Primary	Elementary	High	Others	Primary	Elementary	High	Others
Playground	48.2	66.5	75.0	78.7	36.7	43.5	50.9	59.2
Boundary wall	80.6	83.2	86.0	79.4	92.3	96.4	96.3	100.0

Eleven rooms on average were being used for classroom activities in surveyed government high schools.

- Government primary schools had 3 rooms on average that were used for classes, while private primary schools had 4.
- Seven rooms on average were being used in government and private elementary schools.
- In case of high schools, both types of schools had 11 rooms on average for classroom activity.

School facilities – Average number of rooms used for classes								
	Government schools				Private schools			
	Primary	Elementary	High	Others	Primary	Elementary	High	Others
Rooms used for classes (avg.)	2.8	6.6	11.1	11.6	4.3	7.4	10.9	5.7

Eighty-eight percent of the government primary schools had received grants in the previous year.

- In 2011, among the government schools surveyed, 408 (88%) primary schools, 251 (93%) elementary and 238 (81%) high schools had received grants.
- The proportion of schools receiving grants (46%) in 2012 (first 4 months of the fiscal year) was less than 2011 (55%).

School Grants									
		Government schools				Private schools			
		Primary	Elementary	High	Others	Primary	Elementary	High	Others
2012 ⁵	# of schools reported receiving grants	322	201	213	23	5	29	13	3
	% of schools reported receiving grants	69.1	74.2	72.2	67.6	3.5	8.1	8.0	11.1
	Average amount of grant (Rs.)	16118	41711	55968	107235	104940	861438	1662692	100667
2011	# of schools reported receiving grants	408	251	238	25	6	26	14	2
	% of schools reported receiving grants	87.6	92.6	80.7	73.5	4.1	7.2	8.6	7.4
	Average amount of grant (Rs.)	41123	103122	185207	341404	102833	1017137	1679425	132500

⁵ Grants received till October 31, 2012

* In 2011, 28 districts of Punjab were surveyed.

